Patent claims

1. Method for the transformation of *Amycolatopsis sp.* DSM 9991 or DSM 9992 by

(a) culturing *Amycolatopsis sp.* DSM 9991- or DSM 9992 mycelia in a culture medium and

(b) bringing this culture into contact with a mixture containing

(i) 0.25 to 10 µg/ml DNA to be transformed

(ii) 0.4 to 0.7 M CsCl

(iii) 0 to 9 mM $MgCl_2$

(iv) 30 to 50 % [m/V] polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 1000, and

(v) 10 to 50 µg/ml DNA which differs from (a),

the culture being brought into contact with the said mixture 4.5 to 9 hours after formation of stationary mycelia cells.

2. Method according to Claim 1, wherein the culture is brought into contact with the said mixture 5 to 8.5 hours after formation of stationary mycelia cells.

3. Method according to Claim 1, wherein the said mixture contains 0.5 to 0.675 M CsCl.

4. Method according to Claim 1, wherein the said mixture contains 2.5 to 7.5 mM $MgCl_2$.

5. Method according to Claim 1, wherein the said mixture contains 12 to 30 µg/ml DNA which differs from (a).

6. Method according to Claim 1, wherein (e) is calf thymus DNA.

7. Method according to Claim 1, wherein the said mixture contains 32 to 35 % (m/V) of said polyethylene glycol.

8. Method according to Claim 1, wherein (a) is a DNA with a low degree of methylation.

9. Transformed *Amycolatopsis sp.* DSM 9991 or 9992, wherein the transformation has been carried out in accordance with a method according to Claim 1.

10. Use of *Amycolatopsis sp.* DSM 9991 or 9992 according to Claim 9 for the preparation of vanillin.

11. Use of *Amycolatopsis sp.* DSM 9991 or 9992 according to Claim 9 for the preparation of vanillin from ferulic acid.

12. A method for the preparation of vanillin, characterised in that transformed *Amycolatopsis sp.* DSM 9991 or 9992 according to Claim 9 is used.